

A New Gekkonid Lizard of the Genus *Cyrtodactylus* from the Philippine Islands

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Members of the Stanford-Silliman Expedition to Palawan Island, 1961, collected nine geckos of an undescribed species of the genus *Cyrtodactylus*. They are distinguishable on a number of morphological characters, but their pattern of crossbands is unique among the many crossbanded species of the genus.

Cyrtodactylus redimiculus, new species

Holotype.—Natural History Museum, Stanford University 23181. An adult male, collected on the southeast slope of Thumb Peak, 500 meters above sea level, approximately 5 kilometers west-northwest of Iwahig, Palawan Island, Palawan Province, Philippine Islands, on May 27, 1961, by A. Alcalá and B. Gargar (fig. 20).

Paratypes.—Natural History Museum, Stanford University 23173–23178, 23180; Chicago Natural History Museum 131264. All of the paratypes were collected on the southeast slope of Thumb Peak, from 3 to 7 kilometers west-northwest of Iwahig, between 300 and 800 meters elevation, Palawan Island, Palawan Province, Philippine Islands, from March 31 to May 27, 1961, by A. Alcalá, Q. Alcalá, E. Duyon, and B. Gargar.

Diagnosis.—A *Cyrtodactylus* with an angular series of 5 to 8 preanal pores; 8 to 9 femoral pores in the males (absent in females); no ventro-lateral fold; 3 light crossbands between the level of the axilla and the groin.

Description (specific counts and measurements of the holotype are given in parentheses).—Head oviform; forehead concave; snout

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obtusely pointed, length $1\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ times diameter of eye; ear opening oval, separated from eye by more than diameter of eye; eye with vertical *Gekko*-type pupil; nostril bordered by rostral, first upper labial, and internasal; rostral large, quadrangular, with a vertical Λ -shaped median groove; rostral bordered by 3 internasals; 9 or 10 enlarged upper labials extending just beyond center of eye (9); mental large, triangular; one pair of large postmentals meeting in the midline; second postmentals approximately one-half size of first, widely separated in midline.

Body cylindrical, covered above with small granules interspersed with 14 to 16 irregular rows of trihedral or conical tubercles; no ventro-lateral fold, but a row of slightly enlarged scales is present in females; ventral scales smooth, cycloid, same size as dorsal tubercles; males and females with angular series of 5 to 8 (8) scales with preanal pores, not contained in a preanal groove; scales bordering preanal pore scales distinctly larger than remainder of abdominal scales; a band of distinctly smaller scales between pores and vent.

Ventral surface of thigh covered with scales only slightly smaller than those of the abdomen; 8 to 9 femoral pores on each side in male (9); row of scales immediately anterior to femoral pores larger than femoral pore scales; scales posterior to femoral pores abruptly smaller, granular; digits angularly bent; midventral row of scales on basal phalanges quadrangular, enlarged to about 2 to 3 times the width of adjacent rows; fourth toe with 22 to 27 scales (25) from base to claw midventrally (mean 24.0, $n=9$); tail cylindrical, covered dorsally and laterally with small granular scales, indistinct rings formed by enlarged scales; ventral surface with transverse plates.

Measurements.—Snout-vent length 56.8 to 78.5 mm. (78.5); head length to ear opening 16.2 to 24.2 mm. (21.9); head width 11.6 to 16.8 mm. (15.9); distance between knees with limbs held lateral and perpendicular to body axis 0.45 to 0.60 of snout-vent length (0.47), median 0.47.

Color (in alcohol).—Dark brown above with 3 narrow gray-white crossbands between the level of axilla and groin—lateral ends of crossbands interconnected on some specimens, producing a ladder-shaped pattern—the dark interspaces with light gray-brown centers; a white-bordered dark stripe extending from the eye caudad above the ear opening and meeting the one from the opposite side

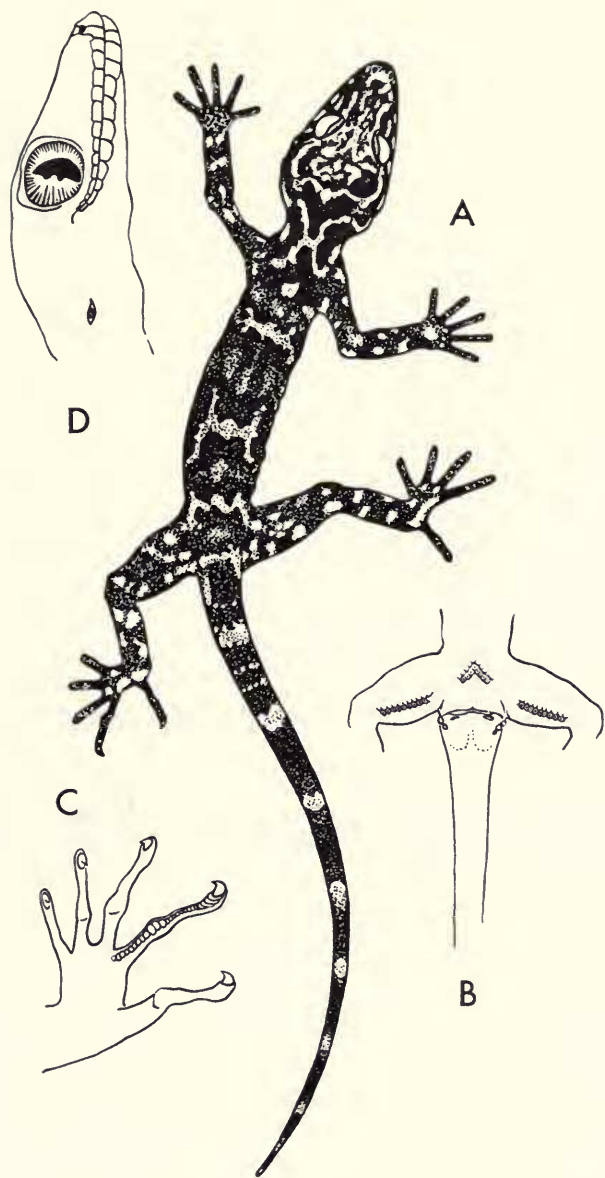


FIG. 20. *Cyrtodactylus redimiculus*, new species; holotype, Natural History Museum, Stanford University 23181. A, dorsal color pattern; B, preanal and femoral pores; C, subdigital lamellae of fourth toe, left pes; D, labials.

on the nape; limbs with white spotting and crossbands; tail with light crossbands narrower than dark interspaces.

Comparisons.—*Cyrtodactylus redimiculus* is one of four species in the Indo-Malayan area with an angular series of preanal pores not contained in a preanal groove. *Cyrtodactylus redimiculus* differs from the others—*agusanensis* (Taylor), Philippines; *malayanus* (De Rooij), Indo-Malayan archipelago; *mimikanus* (Boulenger), New Guinea—in lacking a ventro-lateral fold, and in having fewer rows of dorsal tubercles (14–16, instead of 19–20). It further differs from *agusanensis* in having wide subcaudal plates, no femoral pores in the females, and fewer preanal pores (5–8, instead of 9–11); from *malayanus* in having more femoral pores in the males (8–9, instead of 4–5), fewer preanal pores (5–8, instead of 9–11), and in having the large scales on the ventral surface of the thigh change abruptly at the line of the femoral pores to small granular scales on the posterior surface; and from *mimikanus* in having fewer femoral pores (8–9, instead of 10–12), and fewer preanal pores (5–8, instead of 7–14).

C. redimiculus differs from all three in having 3 narrow light crossbands between the axilla and groin. In *agusanensis* there are 4 crossbands; in *malayanus*, 5; in *mimikanus*, 5–6. In *redimiculus* the lateral ends of the crossbands may join to form a ladder; in *agusanensis* the bands may join vertebally or paravertebally; in *malayanus* the bands normally join vertebally; in *mimikanus* they are not joined.

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